

## REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the subject application are respectfully solicited in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1, 5-7, 10, 11, 15-17, 20, 33, 35, 37, and 38 are pending, with Claims 1, 10, 11, 20, 33, and 35 being independent.

Claims 10 and 20 have been amended. Applicants submit that support for these amendments can be found in the original disclosure, and therefore no new matter has been added.

Claims 1, 11, 33, and 35 have been rejected under 35.U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyer, et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for the reasons discussed below.

As recited in independent Claim 1, the present invention includes, *inter alia*, the features wherein an angular field of view of a partial image doubles the angular field of the display, and wherein the whole of the partial image is overlapped by adjacent partial images. These features are important to achieving the advantages of the apparatus claimed in Claim 1.

In particular, as disclosed at least, for example, in Fig. 15B and beginning at page 25, line 24 of the specification, if a partial image has a field of view that is twice as wide as that of the display, a display image can be obtained from a single partial image without fail. In other words, because the partial image is double the size of the display image and substantially overlaps the adjacent partial images (such that the whole of any partial image is overlapped by adjacent partial images), a display image with any desired view position and view direction can be obtained from a single partial image without needing to combine part of an adjacent partial image. Since partial images do not need combined, the processing speed to obtain a display image is greatly increased. On the other hand, since the partial image data requires double the

amount of storage space, it is important that the partial image angular field of view not be more than double the display angular field to avoid the need for even more excess memory.

Accordingly, it is an important feature of the apparatus recited in Claim 1, and that claim specifically recites, that the angular field of view of the partial image *doubles* the angular field of the display.

Applicants submit that Boyer et al. fails to disclose or suggest at least the above-mentioned features. Fig. 1D of that patent, and the corresponding description in column 7, merely discloses that a selected view 185 from a larger image 190 is included within an inflated image view 195. However, there is no disclosure whatsoever as to the relative size of the inflated image view compared to that of the selected view. In particular, there is no disclosure or suggestion that the size of the inflated image view is determined based on the size of the selected view, much less that the size of the inflated view is *double* the size of the selected view. Looking at Fig. 1D, all that is certain is that the size of the inflated image view is greater than the size of the selected view. The inflated image view may be *less than double* the size of the selected view, or it may be *more than double* the size of the selected view. Certainly, though, there is no way to tell from looking at Fig. 1D of Boyer et al. that the size of the inflated image view is double the size of the selected view, nor is there anything in the disclosure to suggest to one skilled in the art any advantage or importance of that relative sizing. Accordingly, Applicants submit that there is nothing in that patent to disclose or suggest at least the feature wherein the angular field of view of a partial image doubles the angular field of a display.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the present invention recited in Claim 1 is patentable over the cited art. Independent Claims 11, 33, and 35 recite similar features and are believed patentable for reasons similar to Claim 1.

Claims 5, 10, 15, 20, 37, and 38 have been rejected under 35.U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyer, et al. in view of Toyofuku et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for the following reasons.

As recited in independent Claim 10, the present invention includes, among others, the features wherein partial images selected from a storage unit are rotated by 90° and the rotated partial images are drawn in a successive memory space, an output image is extracted from the memory space where the partial images are drawn based on a start pixel address and an end pixel address. Support for these features can be found, for example, at least in Fig. 18B and at page 31, lines 16-26. Applicants submit that the cited art fails to disclose or suggest at least these features. In particular, Applicants submit that Toyofuku et al. fails to disclose or suggest storing a plurality of 90 degree rotated partial images in a successive memory area, wherein an output image straddling two images can be extracted by merely designating start pixel and end pixel addresses.

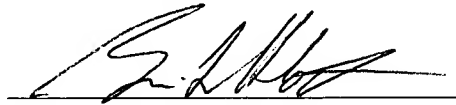
Independent Claim 20 recites a similar feature and is believed patentable for reasons similar to Claim 10.

The dependent claims are patentable for the same reasons as the respective independent claims, as well as for the additional features they recite.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration, withdrawal of the outstanding rejections, and issuance of a Notice of Allowance are respectfully requested.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. L. Klock", is written over a horizontal line.

Attorney for Applicants  
Brian L. Klock  
Registration No. 36,570

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10112-3800  
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200  
BLK/mls

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